

Reforming the Industrial World Guided Lecture Notes

Adam Smith: Capitalism

- Book written in 1776: *The Wealth of Nations*
- Traditionally, a wealth of a nation was measured by gold and silver.
- New outlook: measure a countries economy by looking at their total amount of _____ produced (GDP).
- Believes that government policies should designed to increase wealth.
- Economic _____ guarantees economic success.
- Believes that everyone, _____, will benefit from these ideas.

Adam Smith Continued

- Economic Natural Laws
 - People act according to _____
 - _____—companies will become more efficient and provide better products and services
 - When a person works to improve their own life, they make life better for everyone else
- _____ Economics
 - Keep government policies (deregulation) out of the economy in order to maximize wealth.
- United States and Britain adopt these ideas.
- Over time, _____ (a doctrine to benefit the majority) is accepted which states: The government is needed to step in from time to time.

Socialism

- _____ Fourier and _____ de Saint-Simon
 - Argue for the _____ to control factories, mines, and railroads.
 - Argues that government control would ensure the _____ to all members of society.
 - Late 19th century

Communism

- Karl _____ and Friedrich _____ publish *The Communist Manifesto* (1848)
 - Contained economic philosophy, social history, political ideologies, and a revolutionary call to arms.
 - Argues: human history is a history of _____
 - Roman plebs vs. patricians

- Feudal lords vs. serfs
- 19th century urban working class (proletariat) vs the middle class (bourgeois)

Communism continued

- Marx and Engels predict: _____ will overthrow the capitalists order and over time would be run by a utopian communist society.
- Believes revolutionary change would happen in _____
 - 1st Workers would seize the means of production and overthrow the government
 - 2nd Workers will create a _____ of the proletariat.
 - Seize all private property
 - Redistribute property equitably
 - 3rd Once equality is established, the need for _____ would wither away. People will live in a purely communist society.
 - Means of production would be controlled _____ and operated by the people for the public good.

Communist Revolutions

- Marxist ideas have spread to other parts of the world
 - _____ (for this time period).
 - None of these revolutions resulted in the complete vision of _____
 - Each revolution stalls at the “dictatorship of the proletariat” because in all cases, the communist bosses _____. The communist government will not give the means of production back to the people.

Karl Marx: Marxism

- Karl Marx joins The _____
 - More people join.
 - The Reichstag fears this ideology.
 - Germany will create laws to curb their growth.
 - Adolph Hitler will join this party in the 20th century.

Roles of men and women

- Men are expected to be better at _____.
- Women are expected to be _____.
- Victorian Morality
 - Moral views of the middle class

New Social Classes

- The industrial _____ (bourgeois)
- Included lawyers, doctors, teachers, government officials.

- Sought to _____ themselves from the working classes.

Social Impact 1: Schools

- Industrial countries:
 - Schools used to train people how to work in an industrial society
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

Social Impact 2: Increase food

- Irish Potato Famine
 - Relied on a _____ crop
 - Failed: _____
 - Massive Emigration
 - London
 - New York City

Social Impact 3: Urbanization

- People move to _____
- Poor or lower income people were dramatically affected by poor living conditions
- Rapid building of _____ and _____
 - Dirty
 - Pollution
 - Crowded
 - Disease
 - Lack of police
 - Lack of fire departments
 - Fires are common
 - Lack of clean water
- Nicknamed “ _____ ”

Social Impact 4: JOBS

- Family Unit Breakdown!!!
 - _____

- Women and Children: Hired
 - Paid them _____
- Men cost more
 - Family
 - Home/rent
- Impact of men not working:
 - Drink in pubs/taverns
 - Rise in alcoholism
 - Rise in death related to alcoholism
 - _____

Social Impact 5: Work Conditions

- Dirty
- Long hours 14-16hour days
- Unsafe
- Unfair pay
- Employed many _____ including homeless children
- Children as young as 5 would work

Reform Laws: The 1802 Factory Act (Britain)

- The master or mistress of the _____ must observe the law.
- All rooms in a factory are to be _____ twice a year and duly ventilated.
- Every apprentice is to be supplied with _____ complete suits of clothing with suitable linen, stockings, hats and shoes.
- The hours of work of apprentices are not to exceed _____, nor commence before six in the morning, nor conclude before nine at night.

Reform Laws Continued

- (5) They are to be instructed every working day during the first four years of apprenticeship in _____.
- (6) Male and female apprentices are to be provided with separate sleeping apartments, and not more than two to sleep in one bed.
- (7) On Sunday they are to be instructed in the principles of the _____ religion.

Reform Laws Continued

- Reform Bill of 1832
 - Middle class _____ can vote
 - Religious Freedom for various Christian sects as well as _____.
- Factory Act of 1833
 - No one in textile factories can be employed under the age of 9.
- 1842 Mines Act in Britain stops women, children working underground
- In 1847, workday for women, children limited to _____ in Britain

The Reform Movement Spreads

- The Abolition of _____
 - In 1833, reformers help end slavery in British empire
 - Slavery ends in the U.S. in 1865; ends by 1888 in the rest of the Americas
- The Fight for _____
 - Women pursue economic and social rights as early as 1848
 - International Council for Women founded in 1888; worldwide membership

Unions

- _____
 - Better pay
 - Safer work conditions
 - Better hours
- _____ owners fight back
 - Create “List” of unemployable people
 - Can’t find another job
 - Discourages workers from joining unions